EUROPE

The English Objections to the Darien Canal and Explanations from Washington.

Lady Sefton's Libel Suit and the Prince of Wales' Affidavit.

French Communists in Electoral Agitation and Property and Capital in the Way.

The Naval Power of North Germany.

The Inman steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Leitch, from Liverpool on the 21st and Queenstown the 22d April, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. The European newspaper mail details by the City of Antwerp were anticipated—still later, indeed, received—by the arrival of the French mail steamship Pereire at this port on Monday evening. and the supply, by Captain Duchesne, of our files containing the news exhibit which was published in the

BERALD yesterday.

The Cunari mail steamship Java, Captain Leitch, from Liverpool on the 23d and Queenstown the 24th of April, arrived at this port last night. The Java delivered English journals and a Buropean correspondence dated to her day of salling from Liverpool. The City of Antwerp and Java supply the

ollowing news details by mail:—
The Cork Examiner of April 22—the latest date-

The Cork Examiner of April 22—the latest date—publishes the following:

It is stated that the British Minister at Washington has received satisfactory explanation from the American Secretary of State, in reference to the treatles between the United States and the republic of Colombia, relative to the construction of the Darien Canal, and that no formal protest on the subject has been made by Mr. Thornton.

Lady Mordaunt remained under care and treatment at Chawles.

Paris, to be given by Lord Lyons, were upset because the Emperor invited Lord Russell to dine with him at the Tuileries.

The French imperial vacht Hirondelle completed her trial trip at Cherbourg. She attained the ex-reme speed of sixteen and a half knots an hour. Emigration from the port of Marseilles, France, is tereasing. The steamer Poitou sailed with 400 enigrants for Buenos Ayres; the Weltesley with 300 fr the same destination, and the Sainte Anne with 20 Swiss for Resarie, in the Argentine Republic.

The British Treasury accounts show the total re-ceipts into the Exchequer from the 1st to the 1sth April £2,538,450, against £2,785,066; the diminution of customs. £253,000; expenditure £6,282,039, against £6,236,157.

The Marseilles journals erroneously announced the departure from that port for Egypt of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. It is his son who has left for

While Protestant church service was being per formed at Saragossa, Spain, for the first time, it was interrupted by a mob, which invaded the edifice. It is said that it had been organized by the priests. The (military) police were called out and a great number of prisoners taken. It is stated that when the rumor spread that the Protestant place of wor ship was being attacked several people hastened to the scene of action to assist the military.

A large meeting was held in Preston, England in support of the Education bill. The Mayor presided. Resolutions were passed "condemning the exclusion of religious teaching from schools, and against

The special case relating to the Dake of Newcastle's bankruptcy affairs—the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone vs. Padwick—was progressing, and will be set down for argument in the Court of Exchequer, London. The question is whether the bill of sale to Mr. Gladstone as trustee of the inte Duke has priority over the execution of Mr. Padwick. The weekly meeting of the Birmingham, England,

tron trade was unusually well attended for Easter-tide. Pig iron firm at £4 10s.; cold blast at £3 15s. to £3 17s. 6d.; hot blast, all mine native ore, is very searce, and importations of Northamptonshire stone increasing. Hematites, both pig and ore, fully maintained their recent advances.
The Lady Chapel at St. Mary's, Redeliffe, Bristol

England, which has been restored at a great cost by the Freemasons of the district, was handed over to the ylear and church wardens by the Provincial Grand Master, Earl Limerick.

e majority in the London Jockey Club against Sir J. Hawley's proposal, demanding the appointment of a committee on the subject of turf reform was 16 to 9. Subsequently General Peel's request for committee to inquire into the "growing abuse of

A Madrid journal states that the Regent of Spain has urged upon General Prim the necessity of an immediate election of a King, and has proposed three candidates—the Duke of Montpensier, Marsha Espartero, and Prim himself. The General is stated to have emphatically declined the proposed honor, saying he "heither would nor could become King," The journal advocates the candidature of Espartero.

The Patt Matt Gazette thinks it may be desirable for England to ask what the Nawab Hazim really is. There can be "no mistake more ludierous than to suppose him the long deceased head of a deposed or mediatized Indian royal house. He leaves a title which implies dependent administration, and he in fact represents the Mohammedan lieutenant governors of Bengal, under the Mogul emperors,"

The English Presbyterian Synod held its final elt ting in London. On the motion of the Rev. William McCaw it was resolved that the Synod should meet next year in Grosvenor square church, Manchester on the third Monday in April.

The Countess of Leicester died April 22, at five o'clock P. M., at Holkham Hall, after an illness of

The Revue des Deux Mondes of Paris, Just issued gives a classified account of the utopias chiefly in vogue among the combined trades of France, and traces them to certain precursors which arose during the revolutionary period of 1848, and were suppressed by the stern regime of the coup d'Etat. One of these systems is entitled "social liquidaby the stern regime of the coup d'Etat. tion," and Proposes to expropriate every proprietor, whether of land or of capital, giving him, as an indemnification for his losses, a bond for the amount on the national earnings." The communists, so-called, are divided into three classes; according as the property of individuals should be confiscated to the State, or to cer-tain groups of citizens, which would be constituted like Arab tribes, or, thirdly, should be equally divided among all the units or families of the French population. The latter two species of communists call themselves respectively "collectivists and in-dividualists." The first have not had an opportunity of trying their system since the time of the Paraguay

among the London police force, as it appears the Government received information that a large number of the Society had arrived in the metropolis from America. The detective were engaged in taking down the names of persons living in all the regular lodgings in London, for the purpose of keeping the unwelcome visitors more effectually under surveillance.

An extensive seizure of ammunition, supposed to belong to the Fenians, was affected on Thursday in Manchester. In a beer house in Oldham street inspector Henderson selzed two thousand rounds of ammunition, intended for rifles and revolvers.

ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales in Court Again-News paper "Slanders" on Distinguished Person-

Ifrom the Pall Mail Gazette, April 21.]
In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday Sir John Karsakke applied on behalf of the Earl and Countess of Serton for a rule nist for a criminal information against Mr. Long, printer, publisher, and part proprieto of the Shemeid Daily Telegraph, for libel, the substance of

which was, that the Prince of Wales was likely to be again mentioned in the Divorce Court as a co-respondent in a ca c in which the Countess of Sefton would be the respondent. The following affidavits were filed in court and referred to as the grounds of the application:—
Affidavit of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, of Affidavit of April, 1870, states as follows:—

First—I have read the paragraph in the Sheffield Daily Tel-

erraph.

Second-J was never sullty of the alightest impropriety with
the said Countess of Section, and there is not the alightest
foundation or pretext for the statement that I am likely to be
mentioned in the Divorce Court as a co-correspondent in a
case by the Earl of Section against the Countess.

Thirt-I know nothing of, and I cannot conceive of anything which could have suggested or given rise to such a
statement. The joint affidavit of the Earl and Countess of Sef-

First-We have read the paragraph in the Shefield Daily

First—We have read the paragraph in the Shefield Daily Tolograph.

Second—We have lived together from the date of our marriage down to the present time in perfect harmony and affection, and we have three children.

Fourth—There is not the slightest shadow of foundation or pretext for the statement above set forth, as contained in the Sheffield Telegraph.

Fi/th—And I, the said Earl, for myself say I know of nothing, and I cannot conceive of anything which could have suggested or given rise to such a statement.

Sucht—And I, the said Gountess, for myself say that I know of nothing and cannot conceive of anything which could have suggested or given rise to such a statement.

Search—There has never been the slightest impropriety of any kind between his Royal Highness the Frince of Wales and Counter of the side of

wicked falsehood and calumny.

Sir John Karslake said that, though some nort of apology had been made or oriered, the Earl of Setton felt that it was his duty to apply to the court for a criminal information against the proprietor.

The Lord Chief Justice said, with emphasis, "Most certainly, Sir John Karslake, take a rule."

Catholic Reply to the "No Popery" Cry.

A large meeting of Roman Catholics was held in the Concert Hall, Liverpool, April 20, to protest against Mr. Newdegate's "Parliamentary Convent Committee." The attendance was inducated, and letters of apology were real from the Puke of Forfolk and others. Some of the speakers threatened the interest with the defection of the Catholic supporters.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

First—That the grounds on which Mr. Nowdegate bases his proposed commission are false and calumnous, and that there is nothing in the character or conduct of our conventual or monastic institutions to justify the interterence of Farlament.

Second—That the intended inquisition is an attempt to remact civil disabilities upon Catholics.

Third—That it is the duty of Catholics to denounce the hostile and insulting course proposed by Mr. Newdegate, and to make use of all constitutional means to prevent its final adoption. Catholic Reply to the "No Popery" Cry.

The Plebischum Vote-Counting the Bailot.

The Piebiscitum Vote—Counting the Bailot.

[From Galignani's Messenger, April 27.]

The governmental journals of Parls write in high spirits concerning the anticipated result of the vote on the piebiscite, announcing that great animation is manifesting itself in all the chief towns, and that the majority in favor of the document will be greater than was at first imagined. In semi-official regions a great success is anticipated, and nearly seven millions of electors are expected to vote in the affirmative. The financial world would seem to share in that expectation, as the funds continue to rise and the rente has reached a point not attained by it for a considerable length of time. Bets are made freely that the government will ontain six million and a half of votes. The calculation is, that out of a total of 10,330,000 electors inscribed, there will be about 1,500,000 abstentions from indifference; 1,000,000 from other motives; and \$00,000 to 900,000 moes. According to that hypothesis, the majority would number from six to seven millions of adherents, But the alvanded democratic organs, on their side, affirm unhesitatingly that the vote will prove a great relumph for the repulsan cause and a bitter disappointment to the supporters of the Napoleonic dynasty.

MUCH LIKE NEW YORK.

disappointment to the supporters of the Napoleonic dynasty.

MUCH LIKE NEW YORK.

[From the Paris Constitutione], April 21.]

We have good news to communicate to dur readers. Paris, in presence of the solemn vote which will for a long time decide on the destinies of France, is waking up. The middle classes of more or less opnent citizens are rallying to the honest and intelligent workmen, with the common object of obtaining a result workmen, with the common object of obtaining a result workmen, with the common object of obtaining a result workmen with the common object of obtaining a result workmen with the common object of obtaining a result workly of the capital of the Empire. Paris — we mean the city of the true Parisians, not that of the vagabond interlopers who infest all great towns — has to accomplish an act of reparation. Our indoment, our excess of scepticism, in discouraging the citizen who is molest and averse to all noisy demonstrations, has emboldened about a hundred individuals, devoid of any solid instruction, without conscience or pariotism, degraded from the different ranks of the social scale, seeking an easy popularity in the clubs and ultra-radical journals. By fallacions profundes appears to all passions and cravings, those moborators have monopolised a ground descreted by those vehose business it to direct and engiquen the people. The poorer classes believe only in those who draw near to them and occupy themselves with their interests. The Parisian bourgeoisie had abdicated both for its if and for the work and, and the revolutionists profited by the circumstance. And that is why we have witnessed the failure, at the Paris elections, of liberal mea of all shades, and see the success of others who represent anything but the great city which pretends to the intellectual sceptre of the civilized world.

[From the Paris Marseillate, April 21.]

which pretends to the interactual sceptre of the civilized world.

WHAT THE "REDS" SAY.

[From the Paris Marseillabe, April 21.]

The anti-pichiscitary movement is becoming more pronounced, and the population commences to interfere scriously. No time should be lost, in fact, and all the vital forces of democra-y must enter resolutely on the campaign to explain the manner in which they propose to reply to the provocation of the Covernment, which after eighteen years is secretly returning to its starting-point, and striving to gurprise from universal suffrage a new recognition of Napoleonic Casarism. The Radical-Left is about to publish its manifesto, in a coord with some representatives of the Democratic press; and the journals have, on the other hand, organized their special demonstration. The International Association has also appointed a committee charged to draw up a document setting forth its particular views. Those steps are not sufficient—there still remain a large number of groups of workmen, all the late electoral committees of the nine chrommeriptions of Paris, which must make known their opinions, and which have all, by various titles, a part equally active to play in the resolutions to be taken.

A mail telegram from Paris of the 19th of April. evening, reports the initiation of the radical reform

Yesterday a me-ting was held, attended by 1,500 workingmen of the International Society. A committee was appointed to draw up a manifesto in favor of abstention from the pleblections vote. A meeting which was also held yesterday by the two factions of the party of the left in the Legislative Body, but they were upable to come to an understanding and they were unable to come to an understanding and the split now appears final. It is stated that the government contemplate raising the number of members to affect or sixteen as in Engant. The strike at Fourchamboult is nearly at an end, and the men are also returning to the works of

Ontenoy. The strike at Commentay Bezat is not so general as was expected.
There are two battalions of troops at Fouerchamb-tult, one at Fourien and one at Guerch. The sur-rounding districts are tranquil.

Radical Combinations-Power Over Politics and Capital.

Radica! Combinations—Power Over Politics and Capital.

[Par's (April 19) correspondence of Pail Mail Gazette.] Yesterday I promised to send you some of the rules of the Association Internationale des Travallieurs, taken from the printed statute hander to me by the secretary. To show how thoroughly democratic the society is, take the following rule:—"Seeing that it is not dignified that a society of working men should admit of the monarchical and arbitrary principle of electing a president—though the president should have no power—purely honorary distinctions being contrary to democratic ideas, the Congres invites all the sections and working societies amiliated to the International Society to aboush the office of president." Another rule says, "All newspapers containing attacks against the association should be immediately sent to the General Council of the respective sections." Looking at the tone of some of the resolutions which follow, it is probable that the sections have made a tolerable collection of hostile criticism. At page 13 one fluds:—"The Congress declares that the society has the right of abolishing private property." Further on the question of resistance is dealt within this manner:—"The Congress is of opinion that all working men should employ them-sives actively in creating societies of resistance in the different tractes. By degrees, as the societies are formed, it invites the sections and federal groups or central councils to give notice of the same to the societies of the same profession, so as to lead to the formation which may interest their respective industries; to age eu upon measures to be adopted in common; to regulate strikes, and to lator for their success, while waiting for wages to be replaced by the federation of international unions of trades. These federation has just held a meeting, which, strange to say, looking at the first rule noticed in this letter, was presided over by citizen Varih, assisted by citizens which may be thus summarized:—

The freeting of working man should

our oppressors. Others imagined laws which ther passed without our assistance, and against us. They appointed magistrates who, taken from their own class, became powerful auxiliaries, and caused the balance to lean to the side of our masters. And, what is difficult to believe, they managed to sow discord between workmen not peaking the same language. All this should now be changed. All ready the International Society has conquered the projection of the social conduction of the social conduct

Let us unite our interests and establish federal groups, in order to extend our sphere of action.

Citizen Variin was loudly appliand on resuming his seat, and was succeeded by citizen Combauit.

Some statutes were then voted, and an address read from the workmen of Brest adhering to the federation and declaring that they would never yield to the "insolent pretensions of the Executive." (Thunders of applause.)

Citizen Case then drew attention to the attitude of the Deputies of the left and the organs of that party; and the language used against all the Deputies, without exception, was so strong that even the Marscittaise thinks it better not to prist is. After an animated discussion on the Debtiscitum the majority pronounced in favor of abstention. It was, however, decided that a committee should be appointed, without any reference to the left or the press, to draw up a manifesto to be afterwards discussed in the sections, and published in the papers.

if erwards discussed in the call, but unfortunately in the papers.

All this may be very wild talk, but unfortunately it must lead to trouble in the end.

It may not be amiss to add a few extracts from a manifesto put forth by the workmen of Paris at the time of the first strike at Creuzot, in a document which shows pretty clearly their tendencies and declarate.

which shows pretty clearly their tendencies and doctrines.—
All workmen of Paris (says this proclamation) tend more and more to form one wast federation of fellow-horces organized in a hierarchy and having at their head a regular responsible Ministry, whose duty if it resis the acroachments of coupling and to enter into competition with it. Thoroughly convinced that right is might, and that might is order, they have more especially occupied themselves with the creation of order among the masses, and they may be said to have very nearly attained their end. They have made use of the right of meeting in order to reorganize on a new footing the feudal corporations or guilds of trades which Ires abolished, and, in so diding, delivered over the workingsam, bound hand and foot, to the lender mercies of the capitalists. ** The and completely those societies is not to force capital to come to a complety those societies is not to force capital to come to a new nocial edition, created entirely by them and for them.

. So we shall very shortly see begin between the capital of working men and that of their couployers a strike of which all preceding once could give us but a feeble idea—a pitched battle, in fact, between the masses, well organized and disciplined, and the financial oligarchy which has succeeded the old feudality of the middle ages—a strile between five linear and the conditions of modern democracy.

Prince Murat and M. Counte—A Sparifice for

Prince Murat and M. Comte-A Sacrifice for

The High Court of Tours, France, will not be troubled with the trial of Prince Murat for an assault upon M. Comte. Replying to a question addressed to him in the Corps Legislatif, M. Emile Ollivier intimated that probably the affair would be arranged, and it appears that such is the case.

M. Comte has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister of France, in which he says that he never sought to obtain a mean vengeance, and that he did not intend to become the catspaw of any party, "You wish, it is said, to establish liberty. I desire not to offer any impediment to the establishment by creating embarrassments to your administration. For that reason I declare by the present letter that I withdraw the compisint which I had lodged against Prince Murat, foregoing all rights of action against him on account of the violent acts of which he was guilty toward me. I pray you, M. Le Minister, not to proceed with the affair." The Parts opposition journals make merry over this letter, and indulge in various speculations as to the real motive for so suddyn an act of forgiveness, the Rappel withly, but perhaps unjustly, suggesting that the plaintin ""La compte"

GERMANY. Naval Power of the North.

Mail advices from Berlin of April 20 report as

Mail advices from Berlin of April 20 report as follows:—

The fron-clai squadron of the Northern Confederation will shortly follow the example given last year by the English fleet, and go on a craise to try the nauteal qualities of the vessels and exercise the crews. Of the 3,019 men who form the effective of the navy, 1,700 will take part in this voyage, which will last about six months. The Hertha and Medusa, each with sixteen officers and 450 men, will also be sent to the East Indies, and the Arcona, with a similar crew, to the West Indies; whist the Elizabeth and the Grile will only receive their complete armaments after their trial trip. Detachments for the coast service, gunboats, school and surveying ships, to pedo trials, &c., will alone employ from four to five hundred men, so that during the coming summer nearly the whole of the naval force will be put in requisition.

In order to exercise a large number of men in as short a time as possible, the crews of the ships of war will be mercased beyond their normal strength. Thus the iron-clad frigate Kronprinz, which is built for thirteen officers and 372 men, will carry not less than 600 seamen.

Papal "Encroachments."

Father Holzl, a Franciscan friar of Bavaria, is the author of a bamphlet which has recently appeared, bearing the title of, "is Canon Dollinger a heritite?" The writer, who warmly defends that ecclesiastic, has incurred the blame of the General of the Franciscans at Rome, King Louis of Bavaria, having mide himself acquainted with the contents of the pamphlet in question, has given his full approbation to the conduct of Father Holt, and praises him highly for defending the canon, who, according to the views manifested by his Majeyty, is the firmest rampart against the encroachments of Rome.

IRELAND.

The Emigrant Wave Flow to America.

[From the Northern Whig.]

During the past week almost 1,999 emigrants left Londonderry for America. Epwards of 499 of these went in the sailing ship Minnehala and the regainder by the Canadian and Anchor line steamers.

To-day (conday April 18) the incoming trains are bringing 176%, subblies of bassenger. To to the present the number leaving this port is far in advance of the corresponding period of last year. Thise emigrants are chiefly from the counties of Tyrone, Bonegal and Fermanagh.

The tide of emigration from Queenstown still continues, and seems to be rather increasing than diminishing as the season advances, notwithstanding the excellent condition of the crops.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal, commenting on the sudden death of Mr. G. H. Moore, M. P., refers to his intended parliamentary motion with respect to the Union, and says:-

to the Union, and says:—
One of his objects in visiting Ireland was to make arrangements for the apprencing debate, and render it effective as an indication of the opinions of his-party. We have been informed that it was his intention to have held a conference on the subject before returning to London, with the local leaders of the popular parly in the provinces, and that his own views tended towards a federal union of the two nations. The cause of nationality has lost in the death of Mr. Moore its most cloquent champion and the Irish people one of their most fearless defenders. His death will be mourned in every homestead in Irisand.

Politics and the Pope.

Politics and the Pope.

The tria' of the Waterford election petition commenced is bublin before Baron Hughes. Mr. Ryan, Q. C. impugned the vehidity of the return of Mr. Bernal Osborne on the ground "of bribery, offers to bribe, intimidation and undue inducence." He said the petitioners did not accuse Mr. Osborne of having been personally guilty of corrupt practices, but alleged that he put himself in the hands of unscripulous men who seemed to have acted under the impression that Mr. Swyth would not have the means of taking ulterior proceedings. Counsel then detailed the cases relied on, and among other matters charged the Rev. Mr. Kent with having threatmed to deny secraments to an elector who refused to vote for Mr. Osborne. The Jange asked if Mr. Kent's name had been returned on the bill of carticulars and it appeared that it had not.

CUBA.

The Latest from the Captain General-A New Issue by the Spanish Bank-A Forged Check.

HAVANA, April 28, 1870. The Captain General, under date of the 26th, telegraphs from Puerto Principe as follows:—The force at Najasa has killed twenty-six, including two chiefs and two Americans. The forces of Caunao killed seven, destroyed a powder and cap factory, 142
ranches, made twelve prisoners—among them the
Prefect Betancourt. Thirty shaves presented themselves. The column Bandrich has entered with 130
prisoners. There has arrived from Cuvitas an insurgent detachment with arms and horses, bringing
a convoy of carts, with their families, goods and
animais. From Manito nothing new. Rebels in
complete depression, without chiefs, as they have
fied to the sea coast, hoping to escape. Agramonte
has resigned.

A meeting of the planters, proprietors, merchants,
&c., has been held at this place to adopt means to
obtain funds for the expenses of the war. The intendente explained the favorable condition of the
Treasury, and as the result the Spanish Bank was
authorized to emit \$5,000,000 more, which makes
an issue of \$30,000,000 on the basis of a capital of
\$5,000,000, though it should be stated that the faith
of the government is piedged for the redemption of
the former.

A young man, said to be a clerk in one of the mercantile houses here, yesterday presented at the counter of the Spanish Bank a check for \$10,000. As the
alleged drawer had but \$6,900 in the bank he was
sent for, a policeman meanwhile being called in.
The check was pronounced a forgery, and the wouldbe dinancier was marched off to prison. seven, destroyed a powder and cap factory, 142

A CARPENTER FALLS DEAD AT HIS WORK.

Yesterday morning a carpenter named Frederick Feucht, residing at the corner of Bull's Ferry and Hudson avenues, Union Hill, N. J., was descending a ladder white working at a house and fell dead as he arrived at the bottom. Corner Volhardt held an inquest, and a verdict of death from heart disease

THE COURTS.

A Bribery Case-Charge of Smuggling-The An glo-American Erie War-The Case of Jones, the Alleged Bond Robber-Divorce Granted-The Rights of Illegitimate Chil dren on the Estate of the Father-A Widow's Claim-Sentences in

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Court of General Sessions.

Alleged Bribory.
Before Commissioner Snields.
The United States vs. John Branagan.—The deendant was brought up for examination on a charge of attempting to bribe Jerome B. Wass, Assistant was that the money had been lent by Branagan to Wass at his request. Several witnesses were examined, when the case was adjourned to Saturday at twelve o'clock.

A Smuggling Case.

Before Commissioner Osborn. Charles L. Lawrence, a former Custom House In spector, was up yesterday on a charge of attempting to smuggle silks across the frontier about four weeks ago. The counsel for the prosecution conduct him-self to impeaching the testimony. The case was ad-journed tal the arival of witnesses for rebutal.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. More Troubles in Erie-Fight Between Eng-

lish and Domestic Stockholders. Before Judge Cardozo.

John Nyce vs. The Eric Rallway Company, Robert A. Heath ana; Henry L. Raphaet .- This is a nice little fight between the American and English stockholders in Eric. The suit was brought about the 1st of March last. The complaint claims that the present administration of the Eric Railway Company is unconstitutional under the cassidaction act of 1869; that Burt, Heath, and Raphael have coreptred with other stockholders to usurp the powers of the company; that they have resorted to an illegal stamping of the stock upon the London Stock Exchange, prejuticing the transfer of this stock; that they are seeking by various plans and schemes to get control of the company; that plaintiff desires the question of the constitutionality of this classification act to be brought before the courts; that he desires Burt, Heath and Raphael and their coadjutors to be restrained until his right can be determined by this court, and that an injunction was granted at the commencement of this action restraining the transfer of the stock of the company. The matter now comes before Judge Cardozo on a motion made on behalf of Heath and Raphael (the English stockholders) to have this injunction dissolved. ers in Erie. The suit was brought about the 1st of

Mr. Evarts appeared for Heath and Raphael and nade an elaborate argument in their behalf. N. Millard and ex-Judge Fithian opposed the mo-The Court took the papers and reserved its de-

Frank Jones, the Alleged Bond Robber. In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus in the Case of Frank Jones. -Frank Jones, the alleged bond rob ber, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus. This is the third writ granted in his case, the second of which was dismissed a few days ago on the ground that it was res adjudicata. Judge Cardozo refused to entertain argument on the present writ, on the ground that it was properly returnable before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and not elsewhere. The Court of Oyer and Terminer having adjourned until Monday next the heaving stands over until that day.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Divorce Granted. Before Judge Brady.

Mary Emma Morris vs. Robert Morris.-This was suit for a divorce upon the ground of adultery on he part of the husband. The report of the referee found the charges alleged to be fully substantiated, and on application of Edwin James, counsel for the plaintiff, Judge Brady granted a decree of divorce.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I.

Is the Estate of the Deceased Father to Support an Illegitimate Child? Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

Mary Ford vs. James O'Meara et als., Administra tors of the Estate of James McCloskey .- This suit was brought to recover damages to the extent o \$10,000 against the estate of the deceased for the support of his illegitimate child, on an alleged agree support of his illegitimate child, on an alleged agreement to that effect entered into by him during his life. It appears that plaintiff bore an illegitimate child to deceased in April, 1866; but the family and friends of the latter prevented a marriage between the parties, the result being that plaintiff commenced an action against deceased for seduction under promise of marriage. This suit on payment of \$300 she subsequently abandoned, with the understanding that her seducer should provide for and educate his child nutil he reached the age of manhood. This agreement was at first verbal, but was subsequently made the subject of a letter which plaintiff received from the deceased. The defence denies the agreement, disputes the authenticity of the letter and claims that plaintiff for a valuable consideration released deceased from all liability towards her. Case still on.

MARINE COURT-TRIAL TERM.

A Soldier's Widow Sues for His Bounty.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

Augustine Baumann vs. Frederick Kapp and Francis H. Zeitz.—This was a case which created considerable interest in court, from the relative positions of the parties interested. The plaintiff is a tions of the parties interested. The plaintiff is a poor German woman, whose husband was killed during the war, and she brings this action against the defendants to recover \$150 bounty money, which she alleges they collected for her, but never paid over. It appeared on the trial that, during the years 1862-32-4, the defendants were bounty claim collectors, and were employed by the plaintiff to collect her claim against the government. They did collect the amount due her, as they admit, and claim that they paid it over to her in did form. She, in her testmony, denied ever having received a c-mt of the government. They did collect the amount due her, as they admit, and claim that they paid it over to her in due form. She, in her testimony, denied ever having received a cent of the money from them. The detendants put upon the stand the editor of the staats Zeitung, who produced files of his paper, showing that they defendants had advertised; that they had collected several claims, and among them that of the plaintiff. F. H. Zeitz, one of the partiners of Kapp, testified that he paid the money over to plaintiff, deducting the usual ten per cent, and produced a receipt, signed with her mark, in corroboration of his statement. The case was brought to the notice of the government authorities twice by the plaintiff, and on both occasions, after due investigation, was dismissed. Judge Gross, after an elaberate charge on the law relating to receipts, and the law governing the rules of evidence, submitted the case to the jury, who rendered a verdict for the defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS Before Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge. LARCENY.

The first case disposed of yesterday by Mr. Fellows was an indictment against John Reinhart, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. harged with stealing, on the 8th of April, a

He was charged with stealing, on the 8th of April, a dozen of shirts, valued at thirty-six dollars, the property of Leeds & Clark. He was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Althour O'Keefe, a young man, was tried upon a charge of felonious assault and battery. The complaining witness, Peter Rooney, testified that on the night of the 17th of April three young men, O'Keefe being one of them, passed Mr. Donnelly's fruit stand in the Bowery and took some apples. He remonstrated with them, and Rooney, who was assisting him to carry fruit, was advising them to go about their business, when O'Keefe struck him in the back of the neck with a knife, indicting a firsh wound. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon. Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said that the free use of the knife in this community could not be tolerated. He was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

The other case disposed of by the jury was also a charge of alleged felonious assault upon Joseph Becherer, committed by Frank Bollman on the 36th of March. A number of witnesses were examined, whose testiment established the fact that the occurrence took place when a general quarrel among boys was going on in the street, and that when Bollman was on the ground, believing himself to be in great danger, he stabbed the complainant in the back, inflicting a slight wound. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

fletting a sught wound. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The people vs. John D. Currie, rape; James Hennessey, John Alexander, Patrick Duffy, Thomas Morton and John Brown, robbery; John W. Words, Michael Darrah, James Tripp, Elijah Dickerson, Clark Ailen, Mike Lynch and Edward Wilson, burgiary; George P. Eli, felonious assault and battery; Hebert Cockson, embezziement; Jane J. Jameson, assault and battery.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Justice Dowling at His Old Post-Old Faces Back Again-Reddy the Blacksmith at the Bar-Two Bellicose Peace Officers. Justice Dowling resumed his old post yesterday morning as magistrate of the Court of Speciel Ses-

sions, with Justice Shandley as his associate. court room was unusually crowded. Mr. R. H. Johnson, Clerk of the Sessions, and Mr. Racy, assistant clerk, were in their old places. Mr. David Veitch,

the modest, natty and accomplished stenographer; Sergeant Gilmore were all on hand. The court opened at half-past nine, with forty cases on the opened at half-past nine, with forty cases on the calendar. Before the proceedings commenced Justice Dowling delivered the following remarks:—Before proceeding with the calendar it is proper to state that the Court of Special Sessions is opened this morning under a reorganization authorized by and in pursuance with an set of the Legislature and by virtue of the authority conferred by the designation and appointment of the Mayor of the city of New York, which will now be read by the clerk. Mr. Johnson, the clerk, then read the following:—Mayor's Organe Cury Mayor's Organe Cury Organe Cury

Johnson, the cierk, then read the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, CITY OF NEW YORK, 88.:

Be it remembered that on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1870,
pursuant to the provisions and mandate of section forty-nine
of chapter-285 of the laws of 1870, I do designate as the two
police justices of the city of New York, who shall hereafter
hold the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the
city and county of New York (as in said section it is provided
astic court shall hereafter be held; Joseph Bowling, Police
Justice, elected for the Second Police Judicial district of
said city, and Edward S. Sianndoy, Police Justice, elected
for the Pitth Police Judicial district of said city. Witness
my hand and seal on the day and in the year aforesaid.

A. OAREY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New York.

Business was then proceeded with. One of the

Mayor of the Chy of New York.

Business was then proceeded with. One of the first cases called was that in which and two others were charged with being witnesses at a dog fight. Mr. Abe Hummel appeared for the renowaed disciple of Vulcan and his conferes and contended there was no legal ground for holding the prisoners on the charge. Officer Cronin, of the Broadway squad, appeared as witness in the case and stated that he found the accused on the scene of the cannot encounter, but that the fight had been suspended at the time he entered. Mr. Bergh booned up and quoted the states, but tailed to convince the Court that the prisoners were amenable to punishment, and they were discharged.

OFFICERS OF THE PEACE AT WAR.

Officer Cronin, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, that ged officer O'Gorman, of the same precinct, with assault. Cronin met O'Gorman (who was dressed in civilian's clothes) at two o'clock in the morning, talking with a friend, on the Corner of Liberty and Church streets, and told him to move on. O'Gorman (Church streets, and told him to move on. O'Gorman (Cronin knocked for assistance. Two policemen responded, neither of whom appeared to know O'Gorman, and dragged him off to the station house. When there the latter was violent, and attempted to demonstrate his regard for Cronin, and attempted to demonstrate his regard for Cronin that the was violent, and attempted to the head. Cronin parried the Intended blow, and, drawing his club, struck O'Gorman on the head. There was quite a row, but it was very brief. From the testimony of witnesses it appeared to the Court that Cronin was himself to blame in the premises, and, after administering a sharp rebuke to both the parties for their disgraceful conduct, discharged O'Gorman.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Held by Judge SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Ingraham—Court opens at half-past ten.—Nos. Demurrers, 8, 16. Law and fact, 187, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 50, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72.

SUPREME COURT CHAMERS—Held by Judge Cardozo—Calendar called 12 o'clock, noon.—Nos. 23, 63, 63, 67, 77, 73, 111. Call, 114.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Jones.—Nos. 599, 1683, 1683, 1731, 1425, 1861, 1863, 1665, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 796, 925, 526, 894, 841, 1664, 1666, 1676, 11:0, 1083, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1095. Part 2.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 225, 559, 962, 973, 1035, 1075, 1079, 1113, 1215, 1087, 420, 1900, 1094, 1008.

POVERTY AND THE ERMINE.

The Story of a Poor Girl in the Great City-How Law is Administered by Police Justices—The Friends of an Honest Judge. On Sunday night last a young girl named Mattle

Alore was on her way home about half-past ten in company with two other girls of her own age, when a man went up and walked beside her in Bowling Green place. She requested to be left alone, when the man-a fellow named Stephen McGrath-pushed her down into a basement and attempted to violate her person. screamed for help and managed to get away from

and attempted to violate her person. She screamed for help and managed to get away from him after he had kicked and cuffed her severely. But again he caught up with her, and on her again refusing to submit to him he beat her until her cries brought a policeman, who arrested the man, and the party went to the station house, where the girl made her complaint and was locked up for the night. The girl was then told to go home and appear the next morningiat the Tombs Police Court at seven o'clock.

She slept over her adventure, and early Monday morning appeared at the Tombs as she was bid.

When she entered a number of McGrath's friends were talking to Judge Hogan, who sat on the bench. The girl made her complaint and the learned Judge took her into a private room and remained closeted with her for lifteen minutes. They then reappeared, the girl immediately withdrew her charge, the case was dismissed and McGrath was inberated. All this seemed queer, and a reporter proceeded to investigate the facts. Captain Speight knew nohing about it, but, having obtained the address of the girl, the reporter went down Broad way toward the location of her residence, No. I Whitehall street.

After a tiresome scatch in squaild tenements the reporter found Miss Alore, and in answer to the liqu ries propounded she gave a clear and succinet account of the whole matter. The girl's statement was as follows:—

"I was coming home from my aunt's on Sunday night, when this man threw me down and hurt me severely here (pointing to her hip). I screamed and he kicked me, when a policeman came up and arrested him. The next morning I went to the Tombs Court, which was crowded with McGrath's friends. Mr. Hogan took me into a

to me. I told him that as long as I did not get micoroble I should be satisfied. Mr. Hogan told me there was no danger of my getting into trouble if I didn't make any charge. So after talking to him fifteen minutes I resolved not to make a charge. Mr. Hogan acted very gentlemanly towards me. I was then taken into another room where the officer was and he told Mr. Hogan all about it. Then I went into court and McGrath's friends crowded around me and said that if I made a charge McGrath would go to the State Prison, and that every time I went into the street I should be insulted and abuse. This frightened me, and when they said they would pay for the clothes that McGrath had torn off my back I withdrew the charge. Since then McGrath mas begged pardon and has brought money to my mother to pay for my clothes, In the control of gentleman gave me five dollars, and another one five dollars, so that I should say nothing. Since then I have been let alone, and that's all I want."

SUICIDE IN NEW JERSEY.

A Man Takes His Own Life Through Melancholy.

The inhabitants of Reaville, Hunterdon county,

N. J., were thrown into the wildest state of excitement last Sanday night by the announcement that Joseph Rankle, an old and respected resident of the place, had "shuffled off this mortal coil" by committing sulcide. The news spread rapidly, and by seven o'clock P. M. a large crowd had assembled around the premises of deceased to leaffi the particulars of the tragedy. Mr. Runkle buried his wise a few weeks ago, and ever since this event he has exhibited in his conduct a degree of metancho; y and low-spiritedness that was painful to witness. Last week he called upon his lawyer, by when he gave instructions that all his business aliairs should be properly adjusted before the ist of May. On Sunday morning he left his home, having made no remark as to where he was going or when he proposed to return. As he had not got home at dusk his house-keeper became alarmed, and immediately communicated her fears about the old gentleman's safety to some neighbors, remarking at the same time that deceased had behaved rather strangely during the previous few days. A search was immediately instituted, and the body was found hanging by the neck, having been apparently dead for several hours. A justice of the peace was immediately notified and an inquest held, resulting in a verdict that deceased came to his death "by self-strangulation." committing saicide. The news spread rapidly, and

THE BLOOMINGDALE MURDER.

The Evidence Closed and the Summing Up Commenced.

Judge Bedle's presence being necessary in the morning at the opening of the Hudson county courts, the Nixon murder trial at Paterson was not resumed yesterday until two o'clock in the afternoon. There was a large crowd in attendance, it being understood that the summing up would be commenced some time during the afternoon. No very material evidence was elicited, although four wintesses were examined. The defence was considered very feeble. Nixon's exuberance of feeling seemed to have received a check, and his check was more blanched and his glance betrayed more nervousness than before. During the pathetic rehearsal of the horrible tragedy and the references to the fatheriess family of the murdered man his eye became somewhat watery; but when the prosecutor was through the prisoner turned to his counsel with a peculiar, knowing grin, as much as to say, "What a furs he made." During the summing up of the defence the prisoner's wife came in and had a conversation with him, which caused no little sensation among the audience. The summing up was not concluded when the court adjourned. The case will be closed to-day. tendance, it being understood that the sum-

THE VESSEL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Vessel Owners' Association was held yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Pilotage reported that the bill abolishing all compulsory pilotage on vessels sailing under a coasting license had been passed by both house of the Legislature, and that Governor Hoffman would probably sign it. They also reported that a similar bill had been vetoed by Governor Randolph, of New Jersey.

CRUSHED BY A VEHICLE. The death of Patrick McDermott, the lad five years

of age, whose death occurred a week since at the residence of his parents. 233 East Thirty-fifth residence of his parents. 235 East Thirty-fifth street, from injuries received by being run over by a two-horse truck, belonging to the Messra, Hecker Brothers, was under investigation yesterday afternoon before Coroner Keenan. Several winceses were examined; but owing to the absence of a number of other persons, alleged to possess important information in regard to the matter, an adjournment was had. It is believed that the running over of deceased was accidental.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BUTTERWORTH—McConn.—In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Hermancer, Mr. Thomas Butterworth, of Providence, R. L. to Miss Retta E. McCord, of Orange, N. J.

FULLER—GRAHAM—On Sunday, May 1, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, by the Rev. Dr. Duffy. Mr. LEONARD FULLER to Miss Jane Graham, all of this city.

Mr. LEONARD FULLER to Miss Jane Graham, all of this city.

GALE—ROLSTON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, May 3 by the Rev. E. H. Reinhardt, ARTHUR S. GALE, of Orange county, N. Y., to Eugenia, only daughter of John H. Roiston, Esq.

GODET—AMERMAN.—On Thursday, April 25, by the Rev. George B. Draper, Henry T. Godet to Maria L., daughter of Charies H. Amerman, of this city, Raye—Marbh.—On Wednesday, April 27, by the Rev. John P. Hermance, Francis J. Raye to Miss Many Frances Marsh, all of this city. No cards. Reynolds—Odell.—On Wednesday evening, April 27, at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. Chambers, D. F. Heynolds, M. D., to Lizzie A., daughter of Jacob Odell, Esq., all of this city.

ROHNSON—CHAMBERLIN.—In Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Leggett, J. H. Robinson to Cella daughter of Wm. S. Chamberlin, formerly of this city.

BARTHOLOMEW.- In Jersey City, on Tuesday, April, EMMA ISABELLA, Only child of C. F. and E. S. Bar-BELL.—On Tuesday, May 3, at 8 A. M., JARED W.

BELL.—On Tuesday, May 3, at 8 A. M., JARED W. BELL. aged 72 years.
Particulars of runeral hereafter.
BIRD.—At Port Washington, L. L. on Monday evening, May 2, after a long illness, Captain JAMES T. BIRD, in the Sist year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Bowdorn.—On Monday, March 14, in London, G. R. J. Bowdorn, of this city, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's church, Second avenue and Tenth street, on Thursday morning, at hat past nine o'clock.

RROWS,—On Tussday, May 3, at her late residence, Franklin avenue, near Kent street, Greenbilt, Mary L., wife of George W. Brown, in her 20th year.

notat, Mary L., wife of George W. Brown, in her 30th year.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.
CARROLL.—On Monday, May 2, Michael Carroll, at his residence, 119½ Washington street, in the 40th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at one o'clock P. M. CHANDLER,—in Harlem, on Monday evening, May 2, Joyas Chandler, Sr., aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 240—124th street, this (Wednesday) morning, at eleven o'clock. 240 124th street, this (Wednesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.
CHAPIN,—In Mapie Wood, South Orange, N. J., on Monday. May 2, Lacha T. Chapin, daughter of the late Frederick Chapin, of Hatfield, Mass.
Funeral on Thinsday morning, at eleven o'clock. Trains leave Barlay street ferry at ten A. M. per Morits and Essex Railroad.
CLARK.—At Little Neck, L. L. Catherine, the beloved wife of Pairick Clark, of Corlust, county Monghan, Ir-land, it the 57th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence to Calvary Cemetery on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.
COCHRAN.—At Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday May 3, Mary Occuran, aged 86 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 2d birdge street, at one o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Chambers street, on the arrival of the three o'clock train, for interiment at Greenwood.

waiting at the foot of Chambers street, on the arrival of the three o'clock train, for interment at Greenwood.

Cogswell.—On Tuesday morning, May 3, after a protracted filmess, Faedersic Cogswell, formerly of Circleville, Ohio.

The remains will be taken to Maine for interment. Collins.—On Tuesday, May 3, Ellen, beloved wife of Thomas Collins, a native of Coolex, Milistreet, county Cork, Ireland, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectivily invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 150 Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Connely.—On Tuesday, May 2, Margarer Connely, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her father, corner of Kent and DeKaib avenues, Brookiyn.

Constable.—On Wednesday, April 27, Mary Eliza Constable, o'clock from the residence of her father, corner of Kent and DeKaib avenues, Brookiyn.

Driver.—At Jefferson, Texas, on Wednesday, April 20, Joshua, eldest son of Hester A. Driver and grandson of the late Daniel Thomas,

The remains will be brought to New York for interment. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Ewen.—At Spayien Duyvil, on Monday, May 2, Allan Conner, Infant son of Austin D. and Abbid L. Ewen, aged 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his ancle, George Ricard, 71 South Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Gillogre.—At Lafayette, Bergen City, N. J., Determent Monday, May 2, Canterior Branton Control Research Processing Research City, N. J., Determent Control Research Research Control Research Resea

o'clock, and clark o'clock, o'

from the residence of his parents, No. 14 Whiton street.

GREENE.—On Sunday, May 1, at the residence of his mother, at Chalham, N. J., of consumption, Gronos F. H. Greene, in the 32 year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most earnestly invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal church, West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this (Wednesday) morning, at haif-past cleven o'clock.

Linneman.—On Monday, May 2, Francis Linneman, eldest son of John Henry and Caroline Linneman.

LINNEMAN.—On Monday, May 2, Francis Linneman, eldest son of John Henry and Caroline Linneman.

The funeral will take place from St. Alphonsus' church, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Young Men's St. Aloysisus Society are cordially invited to aread the funeral.

Monaghan.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, May 3, at two o'clock, at his residence, 458 West Thirty-second street, Hugh Monaghan, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesiay) afternoon, at two o'clock, The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MURRAY.—On Monday, May 2, after a long and severe filness, Ann. wife of Christopher Murray, a native of county Westmeath, Ireland.

The friends of the family and those of her brother, Mr. B. Daiton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 600 East Seventeenth street, near avenue B.

McBurney.—At City of Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, May 3, Georgian, wife of Samuel McBurney, and daughter of Charles A. DeWitt, aged 23 years, 6 months and 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late re-idence, corner of Bergen, avenue and Communipaw road, on Thurslay alternoon, at 20 clock.

McCULLOUGH.—On Monday, May 2, George McCULLOUGH, on Bulyssudin parisa, county Derry, Ireland, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesiay, afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence-449 West Thirteenth street, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

McGee.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, May 2, fire monday and 2 december they.

McGee.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, May 2, fire monday and 2 december they.

tery.

MGGEE.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, May 2, PATRICK McGEE, a native of Meath, Ireland, aged 37 years, after a lingering liness.

MCNALLY.—On Monday, May 2, PATRICK MCNALLY, native of Old Castle, county Meath, Ireland, aged ex

native of Old Castle, county Meath, Ireland, aged 62 years.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the luneral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late restdence, 25 Willett street.

O'FLYNN.—At Bellevue Hospital, on Monday, May 2, Lawrence O'FLYNN, native of Athlone, county Roscommon, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from the hospital, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at twoo'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

PECK.—On Monday, evening, May 2, after a lingering iliness, Robert W. PECK, in the 65th year of his age.

age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Nostrand avenue Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Quincy street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Octock, this (wetherstay) internoon, at two Sallesberr, a native of Athlone, county Westmenth, Ireland, in the 16th year of his age. The friends of the family are invitedite attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 216 avenue B, on Thursday.

SEXIAS.—On Monday, May 2, Judith, widow of Moses B, Seixas, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and irlends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 420 West Twenty-second street.

SHERAN.—WILLIAM SHERAN, a son of the late Pat-ick Sheean, parish of Kanturk, county Cork, Ire-The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) atternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 39 North Ninth Street.

STANLEY.—On Tuesday, May 3, Mrs. BRIDGET STANLEY, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 216 Grand sifeet, Williamsburg.

liamsburg.

Wilkes.—On Sunday, May 3, ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Wilkes, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and iriends of the family are respectfully invited to aftend the funeral, from her late residence, New Erighton, S. I., on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.